

THE A.P.R.O. BULLETIN

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ALAMOGORDO, NEW MEXICO — MARCH, 1958

IGY TEAM SNAPS UFO

Scots Frightened by Low-Flying UAO

On the 8th of November, 1957, a green and silver glowing object swept in from the North Sea and followed a group of "tattie-hawkers" who were riding on the back of a lorry. The fourteen individuals watched the object as it kept pace behind and above them until they entered the village of Newcraighall. The party then began screaming to get attention from residents there, and the object suddenly shot off southwards.

The object was described as a flattened sphere, silver on top, glowing green on the bottom, giving off a humming sound, and when it sped off, it banked like an airplane and left two white vapor or smoke trails behind it.

Police officers investigated, said all the witnesses were sober, and that their statements, taken separately, tallied perfectly. The officers were impressed by the genuine fright and sincerity of the observers. Two Newcraighall residents verified the sighting which they had made also.

Also from Scotland come three other reports, the first last September, when two unidentified and apparently unexplainable balls of fire were seen over the hills near Braemar on the 20th.

Again in November, on the 25th, Aberdeen and points north were treated to a view of a bluish object sporting a tail which was seen by many in widely separated areas, the descriptions of which tallied.

On the 1st of December, hundreds of people in the Aberdeen area observed a ball-shaped object giving off sparks from the rear as it swooped in from the sea and disappeared inland. The object did not fly at a high rate of speed, ruling out the possibility that it might have been a star, planet or meteor. Also, it definitely had shape. All who observed the object, including police, agree that it was something "very extraordinary."

MORE BOOMS

Omaha, Nebraska and Minneapolis, Minnesota are two of the many populated areas which have experienced huge sky concussions recently—and the answers are still not forthcoming from authorities.

Under the headline, "Flying Saucer Sighted and Photographed from Aboard the Almirante Saldanha," O Jornal, a Rio de Janeiro newspaper, published the above photo, along with two others which were taken aboard a Brazilian Ship at noon on 16 January 1958.

The Almirante Saldanha, participating in International Geophysical Year projects, in the vicinity of Trinidad Island, was preparing to leave the area when Mr. Almiro

Barauna, a member of the expedition, who was photographing maneuvers, spotted the object and photographed it.

Some of the observers (on the island as well as on the ship) were frightened by the object.

Jose dos Santos Saldanha, Captain of Sea and War, obtained the film from Barauna, and at the suggestion of some of the officers, had it developed on the ship shortly after the sighting was made, in the presence of several people.

Saldanha reported the episode to Naval Headquarters at Rio de Janeiro, and a careful investigation by Navy officials was begun. This investigation disclosed that the object photographed by Barauna was the same object observed by the ship's personnel and residents of Trinidad Island.

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BULLETIN

Lima, Peru, 29 January. A lawyer, his wife and his nephew told of seeing a disc-shaped glowing object which approached the ground, causing the lights of his car to go out. The UAO was also seen by the riders on a bus and the crew in a truck, both vehicles of which were driving along the same highway. The object was sighted between Arequipa and Lima.

MEMBERS—

Please renew your membership subscription on time and try to remember to date clippings, giving your name, and the name of the paper, including the town.



THAT CENSORSHIP

For years, UFO enthusiasts the world over have lamented what they feel is a direct censorship of UFO information by authoritarian agencies, military or civilian. For years, precisely since 1954, APRO officials have indicated their own feeling that a censorship of this sort could not and does not exist.

It would seem that our theories regarding this phase of the UAO subject, finally convinced at least a few others, for while in New York in December, the Director had a long conversation about the subject with John Du Barry, president of CSI New York. Mr. Du Barry is a member of NICAP, and Mrs. Lorenzen's exact arguments against the existence of direct censorship were expounded in an article in the January 1958 issue of "The UFO Investigator," NICAP's periodical, under the heading, "No Official Press Censorship on UFOs, Says CSI President." It is rewarding to know that at least a few individuals respond to logical thinking.

Mrs. Lorenzen's conclusions regarding censorship were arrived at during her employment in the Range Scheduling Office at Holloman Air Force Base in 1954, 1955 and 1956. Although on several occasions she overheard details of a JAO sighting over inter-range communication facilities, she was never cautioned not to pass on the information. This situation, plus her objective analyses of the press attitude, led her to believe that the FACTS, per se, are known only to a few select individuals and that the "rank and file" of the military is kept in line where UAO information is concerned via rather vague military regulations such as the one utilized to squash public statements about UAO at Holloman in November, 1957 (see the APRO Bulletin for that month).

She also came to the conclusion that the press attitude that was outlined by an anonymous member of the press in an article in the January 1957 APRO Bulletin was obviously correct, and that the "you scratch my back and I'll scratch yours" cooperation between the military PIO officials and press representatives takes care of much editorializing, etc., on the subject of UAO. This situation was analyzed and revealed for what it is in the July 1956 issue of the Bulletin.

We have maintained that censorship as such, cannot exist in a country with a constitution which guarantees freedom of the press, and that any censorship of any kind must be an insidious type. It is apparent now, and has been for several years, that this precise analyses is the only one that fits the facts.

Former Air Chief Reports UAO

4 January, Geelong, Victoria, Australia. Air Marshal Sir George Jones, Chief of the Air Staff from 1942 to 1952, told of a UAO he observed on 16 October 1957. He said the object looked like a transparent balloon with a white light on the bottom, and it traveled at supersonic speed, at an altitude of about 500 feet. The sighting was discussed at a meeting of Rover Scouts at Warburton, when one of the boys asked the Air Chief if he believed in flying saucers. He said, "Nothing can shake me from my belief in what I saw, but I wish I had four or five witnesses. I have reported it, but I have been loth to talk of it publicly lest people think I was either an incompetent witness or getting a little screwy in the head." The Air Marshal then went on to rule out conventional explanations, qualifying his ability as an observer based on past extensive experience. He also said the object had made no noise.

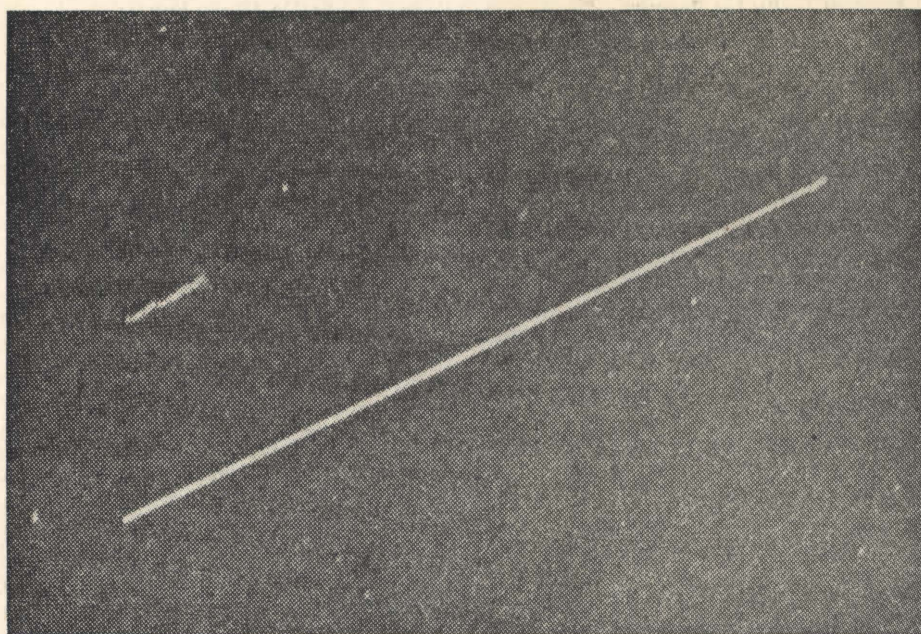
MOUNT STROMLO CONFIRMS REPORT

A letter from Astronomer A. Przybylski to the Director has confirmed the report (January 1958 bulletin) that Mount Stromlo personnel had sighted an unconventional aerial object on 8 November 1957. We quote: "... an unidentified flying object has been sighted in our Observatory on the morning of 8th November, 1957 ... the nature of this object could not be determined."

This brings to mind what Dr. Menzel said on the Armstrong Circle Theater program about consulting astronomers about unknown sky objects because they are the only qualified experts. We ask: "To whom do we go for answers when the astronomers don't know?"

Cleto Nunes, a Brazilian Air Force intelligence officer (rank unknown) reported that in 1949 he saw a flying saucer emerge from the sea, climb through the air at high speed and disappear on the horizon in a few seconds' time. He states that he saw enough of it to know that it was an alien craft of some type.

Strange Luminosity Parallels Path of Sputnik II



The above picture was taken by Dr. Luis E. Corrales, engineer at the Ministry of Communications in Caracas, Venezuela, at 6:10 p. m. on the 18th of December. The longer streak of light is the luminous path of Sputnik II, and the shorter streak above is unidentified.

The blown-up negative has been intensively studied by Dr. Corrales and other qualified scientists. Dr. Corrales' conclusions:

"It cannot be a double exposure, for the stars would have registered double images on the plate also—and they didn't. It cannot be an internal (camera) reflection as the path isn't the same size as the one left by the Sputnik. It is not a scratch on the plate, for examination by magnifying glass reveals that it is a precipitation of the emulsion on the photographic material, which is only accomplished by light alone. The camera photographed something we can't identify. . . . If the luminous trail running parallel to the satellite's trail is the path produced by another body and it became luminous during a short period of time, we would be making an hypothesis hard to prove." UNQUOTE.

Inasmuch as the Doctor hesitates to theorize, we'll take the liberty: It is obvious that the object is not a celestial body and therefore it must be an intelligently controlled flying object. This, in our opinion, is the only logical explanation. (Cr: Joe Rolas, from "El Universal" for 19 December 1957)

Falling Objects in the News

During the period between 10 December 1957 and 8 January 1958, several objects were observed while falling to earth in South American countries. Caracas, Venezuela representative Joseph Rolas has forwarded the following details:

Montevideo, Uruguay, 10 December. At an area known as Tres Arboles (Three Trees) in the sector of Rio Negro, a roof of a farmhouse was pierced by a falling oval, egg-shaped object. The object broke into several pieces, radiated heat for a considerable period of time and gave off a strong odor resembling that of sulphur. The remains of the object were forwarded to technicians (not identified) for analysis and attempt to determine the origin.

Juyjuy, Argentina, 21 December, 1957. Residents in the locality of Ledesma,

(See *Falling Objects*, page 8)

WE CAN HELP

It has become somewhat of a habit to criticize the Air Force approach. As well-based as these criticisms may be, criticism can become entirely destructive in its results if not applied with moderation and discretion. Some of us at headquarters feel that poor Air Force coverage of incidents other than those involving military personnel, contributes at least in part to their somewhat incomprehensive evaluations. We also feel that this poor coverage is due mostly to the fact that UAO officers in the field are merely men stationed at various bases whose primary assignment is in some other activity. To most of them "saucer chasing" is a simple nuisance. To an endeavor such as this, which could easily be a full-time job in itself they are able to perform merely a token service.

APRO can be of service here and in

(See *We Can Help*, page 8)

Brazilian Writer Scores Victory

Congratulations are in order from APRO to reporter Joao Martins of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil for his series of six articles on UAO entitled "Extra-Terrestrial Flying Saucers" published in the Brazilian magazine O Cruzeiro (circulation about one million) for 12, 19 and 26 October and 2, 9 and 16 November 1957.

Several very important things were evident after the articles were published. The possibility of hysteria at the idea of interplanetary visitors is minute. Despite the fact that the last three of the articles appeared in that magazine during the November "flap," and played up the conclusion that the discs are hostile, there was no unfavorable public reaction. The reaction to the articles indicated that the public is more interested in UAO than had been previously understood, hundreds of sightings never come to public notice because of fear of ridicule, the number of "secret believers" in the reality of the UAO is far above the current estimate, and people face the possibility of space visitors soberly, with their emotions under control.

Authorities did not attempt to challenge or deny Martins' conclusions and claims that the UAO are interplanetary and hostile. However, the press left the contents of the articles completely alone—the general opinion among UAO enthusiasts was that the press felt the whole series was "too hot to handle." The November sightings were presented by the press in a sober and factual manner, possibly as a result of Martins' approach to the problem via the articles.

A few days after the publication of the articles, Martins was called by the **US Embassy** and congratulated for the quality of his work and it was suggested that an "exchange of information" was desirable. Martins declined, feeling that the exchange would be one-sided, taking into consideration that it would not be feasible for the US Embassy to release to foreign civilians any classified information.

Martins' next surprise came when Colonel Adil de Oliveira, former Brazilian Air Force chief of UAO research called and said, "Congratulations for a job well done. Keep up the good work. About your conclusions: If the saucer people have a mind similar to ours, you are right—they are hostile! but I would not have published this as you have done—because their psychology may be alien, entirely different from ours. If this is the case, your interpretation of their behaviour and purposes is only a guess—probably a wrong one."

Surprise number three was a telegram from Brigadier General Joao de Almeida

(See *Brazilian Writer*, page 8)

EARTH SATELLITES

Due to more than adequate coverage of the subject of earth-made satellites by the press, the APRO Bulletin has devoted no appreciable amount of space to Russia's Sputniks or the U. S. Explorer.

There appear to be, in our opinion, several issues relative to the satellite situation which require clarification and/or investigation. We therefore present for the members' consideration the following two articles, one of which is very obviously authored by a member using a necessary pseudonym.

Incidentally, verification (of a sort) of the short-wave broadcast from Russia regarding anti-gravity discs (January 1958 bulletin) came to us via a London dated press release of 31 December 1957. Flying saucers were not mentioned in the article. Soviet Professor Cyril Stanyukovich reported via Tass News Agency that the USSR is working on a plane "not subject to the laws of gravity" for trips into the Universe, further expanding: "the problem of gravity will be clarified to some extent in the forthcoming year."

* * *

The Breakup of Sputnik One

By JAMES S. VELDMAN

On October 4th, 1957, the first of the Russian satellites was launched into its orbit around our planet. Immediately, it was put under observation by the "Moon-watch" network and by some of the large observatories including that of the Smithsonian Institute. As weeks passed and the little satellite continued in its orbit, some strange things began to happen up there.

It is almost certain that by the middle of December 1957 both the rocket and the nose cone which had been accompanying the satellite had been slowed down by air resistance and oxidized in the denser layers of the atmosphere much as a meteor is. But by the end of December, the satellite was no longer alone in its orbit for three small "pieces" had been found to be circling with it. This discovery was made by staff members of the Ohio State University by means of the "trails" which these tiny objects left in the ionized particles of the upper atmosphere. By early January of 1958 the number of small particles in the orbit had increased to eight; but as the month wore on these quickly disappeared, one by one as if they were being picked off by air resistance. By January 11, Sputnik One was once more alone in its orbit. From the evidence at hand it was concluded that the satellite, or part of it, had broken up in orbit.

But why? Several ideas were forthcoming, the most plausible probably being that of Willy Ley who said that the satellite could have been torn apart by

Sputniks and Antigravity

By JOE BROWN

Some time in January 1958 I read a news item somewhere in the back pages of the New York Times, on the anti-gravity discoveries of the Soviets.

The news referred to a statement made by a Soviet scientist at a press interview in Moscow. He said that there are ways of overcoming the earth's gravity and that a further exemplification of that will be forthcoming later this year. Whether that exemplification is to be accomplished through a demonstration of one or several antigravity discs performing through the earth's atmosphere he did not say.

This statement, however, leads to some obvious trends of thought, in connection with their Sputniks:

—Have the Soviet scientists applied their antigravity discoveries to put their Sputniks in orbit?

Let us remember that the Soviets have already announced that conventional liquid fuels have been utilized in their rockets for the purpose. Similar fuels in American rockets have so far failed to send up heavy weight satellites.

Suppose, though, that the Soviets were able to combine their antigravity discoveries with rocketry—lighten partly or neutralize entirely the weight of the Sputnik as well as of the rocket itself? Then the effort to be required of the fuel would be at a minimum. If this is true, it is no wonder at all that a half-ton Sputnik is orbiting the earth out there in space. And it will be no wonder should a half-million-ton Sputnik go up next.

Further yet, we should not be surprised if we saw a couple of Soviet space ships taking off for the moon by the end of this year or soon thereafter.

air resistance at the perigee of its orbit after the antenna had broken off. The missing antenna would leave a small hole in the sphere which would be widened by air resistance and weaken the whole body's structure. But there is no way of proving this and we can only wait to see if Sputnik Two and our own Explorer will give similar performances. At any rate, this unexpected breakup, combined with the "too slow" advance of the orbital plane of the satellite (reported in this magazine by Dr. C. F. Krafft) indicate that our scientists still have a good deal to learn about the realms beyond our planet. The realms of the U. A. O.?

(Editor's Note: Recent press notices indicate a "strange interval of silence" for the radio in "Explorer." At first, scientists thought an errant meteor may have rendered the radio useless, but when the radio began functioning again, it became apparent that a less conventional explanation must be applied.)

The Shadow of the Unknown

By DR. OLAVO FONTES

(Due to overwhelming enthusiastic reception of the article, "We Have Visitors from Outer Space" which appeared in the July 1957 issue, we are submitting herewith another of Dr. Fontes' welcome contributions. For the benefit of those many new members, who are not familiar with the Doctor, he is the Chief of the Gastroenterological Section of the National School of Medicine at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. His hobby [or should we say extracurricular activity] is UAO research, and he has without a doubt contributed much intelligent analyses and factual data to the field.)

There are "unconventional aircrafts" cruising in our skies. That description must alert us. It is the official definition given by the US Army of the objects commonly named and still generally dismissed as flying saucers. This definition implies recognition of a fact, known to everyone who has studied the evidence—that UAO are crafts of unknown type, controlled by an intelligence that can study us at will, can come close and yet easily elude our swiftest jets and missiles. What are they? Where do they come from? Why don't they contact us? What are they waiting for? No one is sure and your guess is as good as that of the next man. It is also clear beyond a doubt that the authorities are uneasy. They have to be or they would be unfit to be authorities. They are caught between two concerns. The first thing is, "What is this?" The second anxiety is of course the knowledge that, in this troubled world of today, no one knows what the public will stand. What if the wildest fear proved true? What if the belief that we are the ones who can think and act and direct our fate is untrue? What if there are other beings as clever or much more clever than we? Nobody knows if the public can stand that. So, the authorities have tried to keep a straight face and say as little as possible. But there comes a time when the silence begins to look oppressive. Until now the people have been kept in the dark, confused by a policy of official deception. However, a growing uneasiness can be felt now in these same people about the UAO's increasing surveillance. If the sightings are going to a new peak in the near future, as I think they will, this feeling can rise to a dangerous point. It is imperative to prevent this new danger as soon as possible. If the US Army Memorandum (Number 30-13, 10 May 1957) is the first clue of a new policy, I think that it came at the proper time. Something unusual seems to be happening in UAO activity this year. A chronological study of UAO sightings shows that the sequence of

(See *The Shadow*, page 7)

The Moon Phenomena— Real or a Cherished Hope?

By CORAL E. LORENZEN

Dr. Donald Menzel, if he didn't accomplish another thing of importance on the Armstrong Circle Theater in January, did find the big chink in the armor of UAO research. That weakness is the tendency of many of us to grab onto nebulous "possibilities" to support our theories. One of these "cherished assumptions" is the Moon Bridge, which has been leaned on heavily by many UAO writers and researchers as a support for the theory that UAOs, (which we must first assume to be interplanetary vehicles) are using the Moon as a way station in space.

There are a sufficient number of apparently unexplainable phenomena on the visible surface of the Moon without the invention of new ones. The celebrated "Moon Bridge" is probably nothing more than the result of light and shadow effect on mountain peaks.

The clue to the real identity of the purported "bridge" was the fact that sometimes it was there and sometimes it wasn't. The following reasoning convinced me that the "bridge" was not a constructed object:

(1) If the UAOS are efficient air vehicles as they are assumed to be, what possible need would the occupants have for a bridge?

(2) The alternate appearance and disappearance of the object in question could not be attributed to a desire for concealment from prying earth-eyes, for the builders would surely realize the advisability of raising a structure on the side of the moon not visible from Earth.

(3) The apparent size (the estimates vary from 1-5 miles wide and 50-75 miles long) is somewhat ridiculous, not practical within the context of our own technology and imagination doesn't furnish a sensible explanation either.

(4) Various authorities consulted pursuant to the structural feasibility and adequacy, inform us that the object, if indeed it were a real bridge, is structurally unsound, and if it did stand up until completed, it would soon collapse due to the strain of the middlesection or span on the end supports.

(5) The "bridge" begins at "nothing" and ends at "nothing."

(6) It is nowhere near those areas of the moon where the mysterious domes and flitting lights have been observed, and which are recognized by competent professional astronomers, as truly unexplainable phenomena. For a thorough and intelligent dissertation on the moon "domes"—plus a practical explanation of same, see "Fate" magazine for the month of April, 1958, in which Frank Edwards, noted news commentator and

An Analysis of Air Force Denials of Existence of So-Called Flying Saucers

By B. V. WILSON

(The writer of this article, at present a Colorado rancher, is formerly a member of British Naval Intelligence. Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzen visited extensively with Mr. Wilson and his lovely wife during their recent visit in Alamogordo. We feel Mr. Wilson's deductions regarding physical evidence and the Air Force's stand are a definite and worthwhile contribution to UAO research.)

The Air Force press releases still state, quote: "There is no physical or material evidence, not even a minute fragment, that a so-called flying saucer was ever found." Now if you analyse this statement, what does it actually mean? It does not state they do not exist, and they could easily exist without any fragment ever being found. We have never found a fragment of a comet, but we know they exist. A lot of meteors are seen, and when they enter our atmosphere they disintegrate, and only very seldom is any fragment ever found. There have been many reports of people seeing a flying saucer blowing up and disintegrating: why should any particle be recovered any more than from most meteorites? We did not deny the magnetic mine existed, although we never found one before a lot of ships were sunk by them; we went ahead and devised a counter-measure (degaussing) to

(See *An Analysis*, page 6)

analyst, deals with these phenomena.

One of the biggest mistakes made by even the most respected researchers, is the almost hysterical grasping of straws. This may be due to the frustration which is the UAO researchers' common lot, but is nevertheless hardly excusable when public and scientific acceptance and scrutiny of our efforts is so important.

A recent letter from a government-employed scientist was a deciding factor concerning the publishing of this article. He said that although fascinated by the subject, and eager to work in UAO research, he was disgusted with the conclusion jumping of at least one researcher in particular, and most of them in general.

APRO's conservative approach to available facts is a contributing factor in the number of qualified civilian scientific and engineering personnel within our membership. We are not conservative for the sake of conservatism, but rather for the sake of sound factual reporting and conclusions, and don't feel that because we don't concur entirely with current scientific stands on the UAO question, scientific facts and background knowledge are not important and factually rooted.

Recent UAO Radiation Cases

Our account of the incident involving Mrs. Kuhn in the last issue of the APRO Bulletin was based mostly on newspaper accounts. In the meantime, we have had a chance to do a more thorough investigation. Several APRO members in that area turned in excellent reports. We are indebted to C. W. Fitch, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Roberts and Mrs. Kuhn herself for the following information.

First, a correction: The place of Mrs. Kuhn's experience and, incidentally, the location of her home is Madison, Ohio, not Madison, Indiana. We will pass on the following additional information:

(1) Only the exposed parts of Mrs. Kuhn's skin were affected. Her normally dark, oily skin was flushed at first, and as time went by, it took on an abnormal whitish appearance. Her face "broke out in pimples and the itching was unbearable." The rash lasted fifteen days. There were burst blood vessels near the skin surface which are still in evidence. She had abnormal shortness of breath for a while.

(2) Mrs. Kuhn had normal eyesight before the incident. Now, her sight blurs and eyeaches, headaches and nausea follow if her eyes are used too much.

(3) At the present time, four months after the incident took place, Mrs. Kuhn experiences an unusual thirst and constant sleepiness.

Highly significant in our opinion are some statements made by Mrs. Kuhn: "I did not believe in 'flying saucers.' Not that they were impossible, but I was naive enough to swallow the Air Force statistics right down to the small per cent of unknowns . . . the shock which I had . . . was just about the worst thing ever to happen to me. The physical discomfort was bad but the mental strain was unbelievable. Foremost was the horror of knowing the government had lied. It makes one wonder how much we hear is the truth on other matters too. Secondly, getting used to the idea we are under surveillance from an unknown took a long time to accept in a calm manner."

"Had I been told these things were real, I surely would have been more intelligent in observing. Instead of blinding myself trying to figure out the "gimmick" or logical explanation, I could have run down and looked for landing gear, etc." UNQUOTE.

The above will help demonstrate a point we feel is valid. The pooh-pooh attitude fostered by military propaganda does not prepare people to protect themselves in cases like this—in fact, it does just the opposite. This policy will result in needless danger to many people if it is not changed.

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RECENT RADIATION CASES...

(Continued from page 5)

We are working on a correlation at the present time which indicates that the UAO occupants are anything but a kindly, benevolent race. This idea is not pleasant but so far the facts fit. A pattern is also beginning to emerge, showing the development of a reconnaissance timetable. It will not be much longer until belligerent action will noticeably increase if our prognosis is correct. Some military authorities give it ten years at the outside. Complete details will be furnished when available.

The Albuquerque Affair

UAO got nationwide attention via the press wire when Mrs. Leroy Evans and Mrs. Fred McIntosh of Albuquerque and Los Lunas (New Mexico) respectively, were reported to have seen a glowing egg-shaped object.

The Lorenzens investigated personally. The object apparently approached from the rear (NE) left of their automobile as they were driving south toward Santa Fe from Alcarde at about 8:00 p. m. on the evening of Monday, 17 February. Their attention was first attracted by a flash which lit up the landscape. Mrs. McIntosh rolled down the car window to see if a storm was coming up. A second flash "hit her right in the face," temporarily blinding her. When she could see again, she observed the glowing egg-shaped object drifting toward the earth ahead and to the right. "It either went out or passed beyond the horizon," she said.

Mrs. Evans reported that they were burned, but Mrs. McIntosh discounts this idea since they had been driving in bright sunlight for a good part of the day and the only visible burning appeared on the left arm of Mrs. Evans, who had been driving.

Mrs. McIntosh pointed out that this arm had not been exposed to the flashing object. "It was just plain old sunburn," she said.

Two puzzling factors remain:

(1) Both women registered 1400 micro-roentgens on a scintillometer the day after their sighting. When the counter was applied to other people present, it registered a normal background of up to 50 microroentgens. The automobile showed no unusual radiation.

(2) The women underwent tests at Lovelace Clinic at Albuquerque—the results not announced. The examining doctor could not be reached. He had left town the day after the examination—destination unknown. However, usually reliable sources at the hospital noted that alcohol cotton swabs were passed through the women's hair, and that tests were described as "unusual."

AN ANALYSIS...

(Continued from page 5)

protect our ships against them. The Japanese must have known the proximity fuze existed although they never found a fragment of one. The evidence of such things must be visual; it cannot be based only upon recovering a fragment.

The Air Force goes on to say, quote: "There is no evidence that these unknown objects are interplanetary space ships." Well, this virtually admits they exist, but they do not know where they come from. It shows how silly their statement quoted in paragraph 1 above really is. Actually, I do not think the so-called flying saucers are interplanetary space ships: they are probably released from such ships, inside our atmosphere, for reconnaissance purposes.

The Air Force goes on to say, quote: "There is no evidence that they represent technological developments outside the range of our everyday scientific knowledge." Now this statement is manifestly untrue. No scientist on this earth has developed a form of propulsion such as that used by these flying discs. They can make maneuvers and attain speeds entirely beyond the capabilities of any flying machine developed by any nation on this earth. They leave no exhaust nor contrails, and I doubt very much if the Air Force knows exactly what form of propulsion they utilize or what kind of fuel, if any, is used.

Finally, the Air Force says, quote: "There is no evidence of unknown hostile objects or of any threat to the security of the country because of them." What more evidence do they require than simultaneous sightings by a great many people; radar contacts; plane contacts; and finally when, as has often happened, all three combined? If they do not exist, then they must write off as hallucinations the reports of their own pilots, airline pilots, Navy and Marine pilots, scientists, astronomers, and countless radar operators, ground observer corps personnel, control tower personnel, and reputable civilian ground observers. If they can discount all this, the country, and many other countries, must be in the grip of some form of mass hysteria. Their official spokesmen remind me of the proverbial ostrich which sticks its head in the ground and thinks nothing can see it. As to there being no threat to the security of this country involved, until we know why they are looking us over so systematically and in such force, and until we can account for missing planes without leaving any trace, how can we say they have no hostile intent? A great many planes which went down mysteriously, without sending out any S.O.S. signals, could easily have been downed by very definite hostile action by

PRESIDENT CHANGES TO JET

7 January, Washington, D. C. The White House announced plans to switch to jet airplane travel for President Eisenhower. We're wondering if it might have anything to do with those mysterious accidents to engine-type aircraft. On the 26th of December, an AP report quoted Commander Guy Howard, one of the survivors of the crash of the "flying radar station" as saying, "I really don't know yet what happened. She just stopped flying at 1500 feet. All four engines stopped at one time." Another unusual fact about that article is that there were no theories forthcoming (then or since) as to the cause of the crash.

IGY TEAM...

(Continued from page 1)

On the 15th, one day before the sighting, what was described as a similar object was spotted on the Almirante Saldanha's radar. Thinking it unusual, the radar operators calibrated the radar, found it to be functioning properly. According to Navy men, Trinidad residents and Navy Commander Carlos Bacellar, the sighting of the 16th was the fourth appearance of a UAO over that region.

Despite O Jornal's statement that Navy authorities refused to release any statement about the photos, the Navy General Staff was reportedly "worried"—and the picture was later carried worldwide by INS, which stated the pictures were pronounced authentic by Brazilian Navy authorities. (Our thanks to Dr. Fontes for his complete and factual report.)

unidentified flying objects. In some instances, the evidence points very strongly towards this probability. Actually, by using the word "hostile" in the beginning of their last statement, they do not preclude that so-called flying saucers or unidentified flying objects do in fact exist, but only that there is no evidence that they are hostile.

Finally, when a missile is fired from Cape Canaveral, if it strays off course or any malfunction is observed, the officer in charge merely presses a button and it is blown up. Is it not possible and even probable that whoever is operating these flying discs, probably by remote control from some space vehicle above, would blow them up in exactly the same way if they got out of control or lost their power? Naturally they would not want us earthlings to find one on the ground, because then their secret of how they operate would be discovered, and eventually we might duplicate them.

THE SHADOW . . .

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sightings reach their peaks at two-year periods, while we are approaching the planet Mars and just as we begin to pull away from its nearest approach. In other words, the UAOs have been sighted most frequently in the years when Mars is nearest: 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954 and 1956 (with one exception, 1947.) Their activity was very low, on the other side, in 1949, 1951, 1953 and 1955. So, in 1957, no increase in the sighting curve was expected.

This time, however, we are sighting UAO in increasing numbers. It started in January, when sightings in Japan and Australia multiplied suddenly and there was an increase in the US and Canada. From February to May, abnormal UAO activity was reported over scattered areas in North and South America and Europe. Then, since June 4, an unprecedented rise in UAO activity was observed in Venezuela.

When I heard about these new developments, I concluded that a new stage in the UAO's survey of our planet was just beginning. The pattern had changed, it was clear, and this could only be due to a new kind of operation. The evidence shows that the UAOs have a purpose (still unknown) and have been following—step by step, day after day, year after year—the preliminary tasks of a carefully planned enterprise. So, the shift we are observing just now is, surely, an indication of something very important to them—enough to change their habits. I have not any explanation about this changing picture in the UAO survey, nor about the motive behind it. Unfortunately, I am not an "expert" in alien psychology. But I could make a guess—that another country-wide mass-inspection of Brazil was to begin.

The First Incident

Just before sunset on June 29, a Real-Aerovias Airlines DC-3 took off from Belo Horizonte Airport en route to Rio de Janeiro. At the controls of the airliner was a veteran, Commander Gabriel Junqueira Giovanini. In the cockpit with him was the co-pilot, Commander Jackson Lopes Correia. Radio-operator Aluisio Meneses de Araujo and Stewardess Benedita de Oliveira, back in the cabin, completed the airliner's crew. It was a dark, starlit night, with scattered clouds overhead.

The time was 6:30 p.m. Cruising at 9,900 feet (3,000 meters), the plane droned over the mountains of south Minas Gerais state. Co-pilot Correia was in his seat. Clouds and darkness, nothing interesting. But suddenly a red glow moving swiftly near the horizon caught his eye. It was coming after the airliner and apparently following it, some miles behind.

Puzzled, he watched it. This was no wingtip light—the strange red light was too bright. Whatever it was, it was not a conventional aircraft.

He swung around to Commander Giovanini: "Look over here. What do you make of that?"

The pilot turned and looked out at the "unknown." It was now keeping pace with the plane.

"Go back and tell the passengers," he said abruptly. "Get them all to look at it."

Commander Correia entered the cabin and called for the attention of the passengers.

"There is a strange luminous object following our plane. Look out the left side."

All the passengers moved to that side and leaned down to look out through the windows. One of them, Mr. Germano de Silva, manager of Atlantico Hotel in Rio, was perhaps the first to see the strange craft. "It still seemed to be very far from the airliner," he said later to the press. "At first I saw nothing special, only a bright red light. It could have been a lighted house over a mountain."

Some other passengers apparently got the same initial impression, because they started an argument about this possibility of a lighted mountain-house. But the debate was soon closed by the co-pilot. His words rapidly cooled the enthusiasm of those who were trying to prove the plausibility of such a theory.

"We are, now, flying at 9,900 feet," he said. "The object is at the same level as our plane, everyone can see. And I don't know of any mountain in this country having that height . . ."

No one answered. He smiled and asked for the powerful binoculars that a passenger was holding on his hands. After studying carefully the UAO through the instrument, he instructed the passengers to use it too.

The UAO followed the airliner for fifteen minutes, apparently keeping the same interval. But suddenly, with growing astonishment, the observers saw that the light was increasing in size. The mysterious glowing object was coming toward the plane. In fact, it was overtaking it rapidly.

The passengers stared at each other, scared. The "thing" was now near the plane, flying at its side at an unknown distance and (again) keeping pace with it. It was no more a single light. From the lighted cabin it was difficult to get a good look at the UAO, but it appeared to be shaped like a flattened disk and seemed to be surrounded by a faint red glow. The witnesses froze in their seats, as they saw the strange red object glowing behind the wing.

Suddenly, in an unexpected maneuver, the glowing saucer rushed toward the

plane and passed above it at tremendous speed. At this moment, passenger Germano da Silva, who still had not observed the object through the binoculars, got a close view of its bottom. He noticed clearly that the alien craft had three orange-red lights on its under side, forming a delta-shaped geometrical figure (an isosceles triangle with the acute angle toward the front). After this dangerous maneuver, the UAO started a crazy dance around the plane, making several passes at the DC-3, passing before or behind the airliner; or crossing above or under it; or at its side—changing constantly its altitude, course and speed.

For a few minutes the UAO enjoyed the game and continued to play its nightmarish dance around the airliner. The crew and passengers, panic-stricken, watched the scene quietly. They could do nothing about the situation, they could only pray. Perhaps this does appear like a horror tale, but it was what happened.

Commander Giovanini decided to do something. He ordered the crew to switch off all the lights of the plane. Then, he turned on the landing lights. The powerful lights in the wings flashed on. A blinding beam of white light reached out through the darkness toward the place where the three orange-red lights marked the location of the UAO. The beam found it and, for a few seconds, the crew and all the passengers saw the object clearly outlined against the sky. All of them agreed that it was entirely different from any ordinary aircraft—uncanny enough to startle anyone.

The UAO didn't approve of the landing lights. It speeded up to escape, turned on edge and veered sharply to one side, disappearing swiftly from sight. Then it appeared again, but now it was at some distance from the DC-3—some miles behind it.

For the rest of the trip, the UAO kept this position as it continued to track the airliner. It disappeared only when the first lights of Rio de Janeiro appeared on the horizon. It had followed the plane for about forty minutes.

This was the first sighting of the new UAO-operation over my country (the second, since 1947). It drew unusual attention because it was not just another flying saucer story, to be laughed off. Besides the crew, all the passengers had been witnesses. On July 2, the incident was on the wires and received national publicity. On that date the newspaper "O Globo," from Rio de Janeiro, published the report of Mr. Germano da Silva about the incident (he was later interviewed in a radio and television news program, too). On July 5, telegrams from Salvador, Bahia, transmitted the reports of two other passengers, who

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had traveled to that city in another plane, the next day. They were Captain Saul Martinas and Professor Aires da Mota Machado (from the University of Minas Gerais). Their account confirmed the story told by Mr. Germano da Silva, three days before. However, they still didn't know about the other report. They had decided to report the incident only because they had seen, in local newspapers, another report about a strange object which had been sighted over Belo Horizonte, at the district of Sao Cristovao, the same day of the airliner's incident—and almost at the same hour. They told the "Asapress" that possibly the two sightings had been caused by the same UAO.

I am still investigating this case. There were more passengers aboard the Real-Aerovias airliner, but their names and addresses are unknown. The Real-Aerovias Airlines refused to give me these data, but I am still trying.

What was it?

It was not a ground fire or a cloud reflection at night. No reflection or burning barn could follow the plane for forty minutes and maneuver like that.

It was not a jet plane's tail pipe. It came from behind the plane—a jet exhaust would be invisible from that angle. It would not be seen much from the side, either. Besides, the object didn't resemble a jet in any way.

It was not a reflection from the plane on clouds or ice crystals. When all the lights in the plane were turned off, the UAO was still there.

It was not another airplane. It was not a balloon or a guided missile. Nor was it a meteorite or a mirage. None of these things can follow a plane for forty minutes at more than 200 Km./hour, maneuvering around it. It was too slow to be a meteor; besides, it was flying along horizontally.

It was not an hallucination. All the people in the airliner saw it.

It was, obviously, an unknown type of aircraft—uncanny enough to startle anyone observing it. It was a solid object, shaped like a flattened disk and having three lights on the under side. It performed controlled maneuvers and displayed curiosity about the airliner but its tactics suggest that it was toying with the plane—like a cat plays with a mouse.

It is difficult to estimate the UAO's size, because only guesses could be made about its distance. But it had to be large because when first seen, the object was near the horizon; so it had to be several miles away—perhaps twelve or more. Despite this, it was big enough to stand out.

No windows or lighted portholes were seen on the alien craft. I believe, how-

FALLING OBJECTS . . .

(Continued from page 3)

including Luis Carrizo of Aguas Negras, observed the fall of a large metallic-looking cylindrical object. Carrizo claimed it fell into a nearby ridge, making a clanging metallic thunder, and the same sound was reported by other observers. Police have started an investigation on the assumption the object might have been one of the Sputniks. (Editor's note: The friction produced by a fall through the atmosphere would disintegrate any satellite—therefore it can be assumed the object in question is not a satellite. It can further be assumed that the object is not a conventional aircraft because of configuration.)

San Salvador de Juyjuy, Argentina, December 25, 1957. Police commissioners and townsfolk were theorizing on the identity of a spherical object which broke off tops of trees and produced a sound like wood scratching on metal as it fell to the ground in the Selvatic region. A team has started a systematic investigation of the incident, and a search for what was described as "a huge object."

Anaco District, Barcelona, Venezuela, 27 December, 1957. Many people gathered around a bright, cylindrical-shaped object which fell to the ground at an oil field in District Freitas. The general consensus of opinion at the time of the fall was that the object was a part of one of the Sputniks. (Editor's note: The analyses of the 21 December incident applies to this one also.) Several oil company technicians retrieved pieces of the cylinder for analyses in their respective laboratories. The object was observed the evening before while it fell, making a whistling sound, and at first it gave off a noticeable phosphorescent light.

Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 8 January 1958. A crew of workmen at a movie house saw a flaming, egg-shaped object fall to the ground in "La Laguna" (lagoon) near the center of the city. Investigations were begun immediately.

It is apparent that authorities in South America are following the same policy of "no information for the public" in the above episode as has been perpetuated in other countries in the past. We have not received further corroboration but are still working on the problem, with the hope that samples and analyses reports may be obtained.

ever, that they existed but could not be sighted, because they were in the dark; I think that the lights in the UAO's cabin were also switched off—to make possible a good observation. I got this feeling because of another sighting which will be described later.

(To be continued)

BRAZILIAN WRITER . . .

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Freitas, Commander of the 6th Military Region in Salvador, Bahia; also Lieutenant Colonel Silvio Frota, Commander of C.P.O.R. (Army officers school). They invited Martins to present his data and conclusions about UAO hostility in a conference at Salvador.

On 29 November 1957, Martins went to Salvador and the conference was attended by Colonel Bendock Alves, commander of the Piraja battalion; Admiral Octavo da Silveira Carneiro, commander of the 2nd Naval district; Brigadier General Joao de Almeida Freitas, Commander of the 6th Military Region, Colonel-Aviator Alfonso Parreiras Horta, commander of the Salvador Air Force Base and newsman Newton Calmon. The conference was duly covered by newsmen and O Cruzeiro for 22 February carried pictures of the conference participants and the audience.

Martins presented his case and his conclusions. Included in his presentation were reports of UAO close-range surveillance of Brazilian military installations (ammunition dumps, troops concentrations, etc.)

This, in brief, is the story of how a newsman covered and reported the UAO story in Brazil. Mr. Martins, incidentally, is the man who, in company with Ed Keffel, snapped several pictures of a UAO in May of 1952 near Rio de Janeiro.

WE CAN HELP . . .

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turn increase its own coverage. In a few areas, APRO members have offered to do the leg-work for these officers (i.e., locate and interview witnesses in each case and turn in a report).

By doing this, they have collected unpublicized incidents through military referral which otherwise might have escaped their attention. Officers contacted with the proposition so far have welcomed the help providing it is done **on an unofficial basis**. If you live near an Air Base, why not try it? Your local PIO can refer you to the local UFO officer.

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